

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

### The Sunday Sermon.

Sunday there was preachin' an' we al went out to hear; The little church was crowded, for the rich an

poor was there; full an' tree-

"Amazin' grace, how sweet the sound that saves

When I call the sermon splendid, I mean it was

To take deep root an' bear good fruit in every sinner's mind;

The text was 'bout the prodigal who spent his livin' neat.

But a sweet thought gave him comfort when I "I will go unto my Father-for my Father will forgive."

swine did est:

"I'm talkin' to you fellers," said the preacher, "here to-day,

far away; You've got to where that feller was-you can't But come back to the father-he's a-waitin' for

you now!" From the amen corner to the door the people gatherd near,

the Lord was there An' sich a great handshakin,! well, the preciou

time is past, But the old church in the backwoods got blessin' that'll last!

FRANK L. STANTON Alanta Constitution

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood

#### GLIMPSE IN A MINT.

#### Something About the Processes of Coining Money.

It 'is rather difficult to attempt a description of how money is made. Even encyclopaedias, which are supposed to be equal to any and all emergencies, object to that. In a measure they are right. To get the best idea of the multiple and minute processes of minting one must be an eye witness. It adds charm to the proceedings to stand by the dusty furnaces, arranged in sentinel-like rows, to see them open their jaws and to look right down into the fiery cavern, where insatiable tongu-s of flame are licking up the molten masses of silver and gold.

A day or two ago Officer Brown, standing beside a visitor who had watched with all the fascination of a novice the great iron mouths opening and closing, betrayed himself into a neat little explanation of the process of minting money. Officer Brown has been many years at the Mint, so the visitor listened with interest, as to one who spoke with authority. Here is the process in a nushell:

"Making money," said he, with one of those eloquent waves of the hand he keeps by him to use on explanatory occasions such as these, "is just like making cake. You mix the dough, we mix the metal. You roll out the dough into shape, we roll out the metal into bars. You cut the dough into cakes, we cut the metal into coins. Then we stamp them. The metal left over is melted up and used again, just as the cook gathers up the leftover, rolls them again and cuts more cakes." In other words, an amount of metal,

say the equivalent of \$90,000 in gold, which chemically is made up of 90 per cent. gold and 10 per cent. copper, is put into a blacklead crucible about the size of a peek measure. It is kept in the furnace one hour and fifteen minutes. The workman watches his gold as sacredly as The result would have been more fa-the cook her cakes, and when the molten worable to the Democrats if congress had liquid is brought to the proper consistency he takes a three-cornered blacklead cup, about the size that would fit a monkey's head, and dips up \$2,000 worth which only comes from practice into molds holding \$1,000 each.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the fiery stream of young and pure gold as it glides into the locked arms of the it forms a bar, or, to be technically correct, an ingot about twelve inches long and about half an inch thick.

These ingots are subjected to a process of rolling out which lengthens them without increasing the width. The bars are then ready to be cut. One machine cuts the coin, another stamps them after the process of milling has been perform-

Milling, in Mint parlance, has somewhat of a different signification, than in ordinary vernacular. It signifies the rolling over of the edge of the coin preparatory to stamping it with the minute denticulations, which are commonly known as the milling. The latter is part of the process of stamping, and is done at the time that the signet is put on the

Speaking of stamping introduces the Mint. About 100 of them are employed, and stamping. It may be said in explanation of the process of the term "adjusting" that every coin before it is shaped men, and a majority of these declared is carefully weighed. If too heavy the edge is delicately filed until the coin is with the anxiety of merchants and manof lawful weight, if too light the piece is ufacturers and promote confidence. sent to be remelted. This process of

weighing and adjusting is an employ

also in charge of the stamping.

Incidentally it may be said that most presses stamp from eighty to 110 coins every minute. In one short hour \$45,000 in \$10 gold pieces can be stamped around the edge and on both sides.

ment to which women, with their deli

cacy of touch, are well suited. They are

There is another part of the work which comes under the charge of the women employed at the Mint. They do the sewing. At first thought it seems a trifle incongruous to associate sewing with money minting, but all the bags used by the Mint are sewed in the building. The bags are made of white duck and run up by machine, being sewed twice for security.

The bag making is no small thing when you come to consider the number it takes to pack up the newly coined wealth of the country each year. The five-cent pieces are packed in \$50 bags and the pennies in \$10 bags, small silver in \$1,000 and the gold in \$5,000 pouches.
Roughly speaking, last year fully 2,000 President
bags were made up for gold alone, 16,000 Louisville. for silver, 5,000 for half dollars, besides many thousand for the smaller coins .-Philadelphia Times.

### His Second Wife.

Told him the secret of her good health. She used "Parks' Tea" every

#### One of the Causes.

The Springfiield Republican, which is ndependent enough to take a tolerbly impartial view of results makes this interesting suggestion:

Mr. Cleveland's administration was charged in no uncertain tones to put intoforce at once an experiment in the way of lower tariff. It has so far not taken the first outward step in that direction. Whatever may have been the causes of the panic, there is no question that un-certainty as to what tariff rates are to be sits heavily on many markets and interferes with the revival of work. We can hardly overlook the possibility that this leisurely consideration of the question may have come in as an aggravating cause of "the late unpleasantness

The Republican has undoubtedly hit upon one of the causes of the recent Democratic collapse. The business and manufacturing interests of the country have had a long year of doubt and uncertainty. They have been moving in the dark. They have been feeling their way. They have been beset by anxiety and by distrust. At the last moment they have turned and struck a terrible blow at the party from which they ex-

pecteded relief.

The people have been affected in similar way. The doubt and uncertainty of the business men has been in the nature of a contagion. Whatever paralyzes business creates dissatisfaction among the people. Since last November the anxiety of business men and manufactureres was fed by its own fears until it was an easy matter to create a panic by attributing the export of gold to the Sherman law. The condition of affairs thus created has led to apathy among Democrats and to downright opposition to the party by the business interests. that have heretofore given it their support. In New York the Democratic vote was more than a hundred thousand ballots short of last year's record. This proportion will hold good in all the states that voted last Tuesday.

One of the main causes of the collapse was Democratic delay in putting the tariff and financial policies of the party in operation. The people are both doubtful and impatient. They can find no reason or excuse for the delay that has occured since. March 4th, nor can any Democrat who will look at the situation from the point of view of a business man.

met in extra session in March past and reduced the tariff to a revenue basis. Then the business and industrial interests of the country would no longer of the metal at a time, pouring it out have been in doubt. They would have again with that marvellous dexterity known how to adjust their affairs, their orders, their contracts, to the new system, and by this time everything would have been working smoothly.

It is putting an extreme case to say that the adoption of a free trade meas iron mould. When the liquid solidifies ure would have been better than the doubt and uncertainty that have been occasioned by Democratic delay, but that opinion is justified by the results in Ohio, Iowa, New York and Massachusetts. All that the merchants, business men and manufacturers of this country need is some gauge, or measure by which they can govern their contracts and orders. They can take care of their prosperity under free trade as they have taken care of it under protection, but in a period of doubt uncertainty, such as they have been compelled to endure since last November, their energies are paralyzed, their experience worthless

and their judgment at sea. These arguments are not new to these columns. Last March, when the Constitution was calling for an extra acasion of Congress to deal promptly with the question of tariff reform, we urged it on large corps of women who form a con- the ground that it would banish uncersiderable part of the working force at the tainty and promote the prosperity of bus iness men. The northern and eastern and they attend entirely to the adjusting | newspapers, during the discussion of the proposition for an extra session, took a census of the most prominent business

This was the testimony of the business

that tariff legislation would do away

dw is the trade saw deten

cians, and we have the result of last Tuesday as a gentle reminder of the fact that the people of the west and east are more interested in practical politics han they are in promoting the interesta-

They have sent a message to the administration, Will the message beheeded, or will the object lossen do any

If the Democratic congress had assem-bled in extra session in March last and proceeded to carry out the demands and pledges of the platform a tariff measure would have taken shape during the summer. It may not baye become a law, but the outlines of it would have been sufficient information for the business and manufacturing interests of the country. They would have known what to depend on and they would have ordered their affairs accordingly. As it is, though the Democrats have been in power nine long months, the country has no more idea of the specific character of the tariff measure they propose to adopt than it knew a year ago.-Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT KENTUCKIANS SAY ABOUT THE

The Electropoise has been a positive benefit to me. J. H. Lindenberger, President Merchants' National Bank, My confidence in the Electropoise

grows stronger the more I see it. Rev. W. W. Evans, Carrolton. I look upon the Electropoise as the

means God has given us to cure diseases in accordance with nature's laws. Miss Susan Edge, Lexington

Nothing has ever helped me so much. W. T. Matheny, Lexington. Do not besitate to recommend the Electropoise. W. G. Graham, Lexington

I am astonished at its work. Henry Gilbert, Lexington. The Electropoise will cure many cases of disease where nothing else will. It has worked like a charm in my family.

Rev. Geo. H. Means, Covington. It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful how it does its work, yet it does it. T.E. C. Brinley. (The veteran plow manufacturer of the South), Louisville.

The Electropoise has been such a use ful thing about the house that we can not do without it. Frank F. Waller, Lawrenceburg, formerly New Castle. Several of my acquaintances have derived much benefit from the use of the

J. Guthrie Coke, Russellville. The 'poise has cured me of kidney and J. P. Savage, 511 E. Gray street, Louisville.

The Electropoise has been a great re-Rev. T. B. Miller, Russellville. The Electropoise has proved a great poon to me. E. Crocket, Christianburg. I would rather have an Electropoise

A. K. Marshall, North Fork. It is small but great. T. A. Dowden, Franklintown.

than Hot Springs for Rheumatism.

There is wonderful good in it. J. S. Callaway, Smithfield The wonder-working gem.

Rev. W. F. Wyatt, Morning View. I speak advisedly about the wonder working of the Electropoise as I have practiced medicine many years.

Rev. D. H. Marimon, Pittsburgh, Ky.

If you will send your name or that of some invalid friend we will send you copies of letters from the above parties and from hundreds of others; people you know from every section of this and other States testifying to the curative powers of the Electropoise. Address DuBOIS & WEBB, Louisville,

#### The Greatest Things. The deepest coal mine is in Belgium,

The oldest known poem is the song of The oldest collection of poetry is the

Book of Psalms. The deepest artesian well is at Pots-

dam, 5,500 feet deep.

The greatest marvel of modern times is the printing press. The most wonderful clock is that in

Strasburg Cathedral. The largest city in the world is London 4,764,312 persons.

The largest cataract in the world is Niagra, nearly a mile wide.

The tallest iron tower is the Eiffel Monument at Paris, 989 feet. The deepest silver mines in America

are the Comstocks, 2,700 feet. The deepest mining shaft is at Priz-

dram, in Bohemia, 3,280 feet. The oldest cannon in the world is preserved in Constantinople.

The oldest college in the United States is Harvard, founded in 1630. The largest building in the United

States is the Capitol at Washington. The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow, 432,000 pounds.

The best whispering gallery is in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. The largest university is Oxford; it has twenty-one colleges and five halls.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlains Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport, and Witt & Meador, Hardinsburg.



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### In Hawaii.

The position concerning the Hawaiian the traditional policy of the American

In Washington's farewell address he warned our people against what is now termed "a vigorous foreign policy," and from the time of Washington to the time of Blaine the motto of the United States has been "Friendship for all nations, entangling alliances with none."

The so-called Monroe dcetrine, which is only an extension of this policy, is no more a Monroe than a Jeffersonian doc-

Under these traditions the foreign policy, of the United States has comnanded the respect of all nations.

Blaine, when Secretary of State, under Garfield, made a distinct departure from his policy, and a foreign war was prevented simply by the assassination of Garfield.

When Harrison was elected Blaine again became Foreign Minister, and proclaimed anew the jugo policy.

It failed at every point and injured greatly the prestige of the United States. The revolt in Hawaii and the treaty of annexation-the results of force and fraud-were the last attempt to redeem a policy which ignored any obligations on our part to respect the rights of

nations weaker than ourselves, It was inevitable that the Blaine policy should under Cleveland be revised. Immediately Mr. Cleveland withdrew the treaty of annexation, and now folows the withdrawal of all military support given to the carpet-bag government | involved. n Hawaii.

But it is said the Queen of the Hawaiian Island is a "nigger" and that her noral character is not above reproach. We fear both accusation are true. But

there is not a reigning family in Europe against which when accused thus of immorality the charge may not be sustained. The Queen of England is above reproach, but at her death is the United States to undertake to prevent the suc-

cession of the Prince of Wales? The Queen is not strictly speaking a negro; but she is a half civilized person with a dark skin.

But what she is her subjects are, and the revolutionists are simply carpet-baggers; just such carpet-baggers as went South after the war, and took possession in the name of the United States of South Carolina and Louisiana.

Manifestly such persons cannot be sustained by the power of the United States and when, as in Louisians, the armed force of the United States is withdrawn the carpet-bag government falls.-Louisville Post.

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Why Lilinokalani Was Dethroned. Among the extraordinary factures of

Secretary Gresham's argument for Hawaiian royalty, one which must be noted is that it ignores utterly the causes which brought about the revolution. All that he has to say on this subject is that 'Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention, on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1893, to proclaim a new Constitution, but the opposition of her Ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact." Nearly all the great revolutions in history have been the result of an attempt of the governing authority to trample on the rights of the governed. The fact that the Queen of Hawaii was thwarted, and drew back in her purpose, before it could be consummated, did not shield her from the penalty of attempt-

ing it. The wrong was in the attempt, and the prompt decision of those who Islands taken by the administration of had the chief commercial interests in the President Cleveland is only a return to island at stake not to allow her to remain where she might again imperil them was natural.

> But Mr. Gresham in all this sees only a trick to which Minister Stevens was a party. Are we to suppose that Mr. Stevens cajoled the Queen into trying to destroy the Constitution? The whole basis of the revolutionary uprising is ignored by the Secretary in his report, as well as the previous royal acts that had prepared the way to that bold outrage. The American people believe in the divine right of revolution, where monarchs break faith, and endeavor to strangle con-titutional government. Mr. Gresham treats this whole matter as though the cause of the revolution was of no account whatever.

As to the other matter involved, that of the landing of forces from the cruiser Boston, Mr. Gresham prefers not to believe the testimony of the naval officers and of Minister Stevens. His predecessor officially declared that this landing was not made until "the two parties confronted each other in angry bostility, with every indication of an armed con-flict at any moment," and further, that it was made "in conformity with standing instructions" for the protection of the lives and property of American citi-When the marines did land they "remained isolated and inconspicuous until after the success of the Provisional Government." Mr. Blount and Mr. Gresham have gathered all the facts they could to refute these statements, based on the reports of our diplomatic and naval representatives then at Hon olulu, and have decided against them or the questions of judgment and veracity

That monarchy, if restored i.) Hawaii by our republic, will practically be restored by overshadowing force, cannot be denied. Indeed, we probably have at last the key to the recent removal of Admiral Skerrett from naval command there, and the assignment in his stead of an officer less liable just now to that sympathy with the present Government which seems to result from familiarity with the affairs of the island.—New

# CHOLERA!

FRESH OUTBREAK IN BERLIN Alarm for Its, Invasion of America Well Founded.

The telegraphic dispatches of January 21st report the outbreak of cholers anew, in Berlin, 63 cases and 19 deaths being

Just now, when an epidemic of Asiatic cholera is among the alarming possibili-ties, all stomach and bowel troubles assume an importance beyond the ordi-nary, and should meet with prompt treatment. Cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhea, dysentary, flux, colic and cramps, wind on the stomach, flatulency, distress after eating, etc., all point conclusively to a bad condition of the stomach and bowels, and all such disor-ders should be corrected at once.

Mr. H. L. Wilson, Stumptown, W. Va., says: "Lightning Hot Drops is the best medicine I ever used for pains; for cramps and colic in children, it can't be

beat. For flux, it is the king."

Mr. R. L. Blenkinship, of Tooley, W. Va., has this to say: "Last April I had an extremely severe attack of diarrhea; had twenty-one actions of my bowels in less than two hours. I took three doses of Lightning Hot Drops and it relieved me instantly Lightning Hot Drops is the safest, sur-

est, quickest remedy ever compounded for each and all of the above complaints. Moreover, it cures all pains, external and internal, and is the best safeguard known to destroy the evil effects of a change of water or diet. Pleasant to take. Sweet-ened, children like it. Lightning Hot Drops is sold by all dealers in medicine at 25c, and 50c. a bottle, on the guarantee: No rejief, no pay. Try it once. Be not deceived. Look for Trade-Mark of natives gathering herbs. Made only by Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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